SWEARINGEN & TAYLOR. E. B. SWEARINGEN.] [OLIVER I. TAYLOR.

-WHEELING, VA:-

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

We publish to-day the letter of Judge Bronson, late Collector of New York City, in reply to Secretary Guthrie's letter of dismissal. It is a document of most dignified severity.

For September and October, 1853, the exports from New York to foreign ports were \$10,075,471 -last year same time, \$6,007,996.

Tr'The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed November 24th as Thanksgiving Day. Seven States, at least, give thanks that day.

One day last week nearly 12,000 bushels of cranberries were received in Boston. A tart people, these modern Athenians.

Mrs Best, a woman of great personal attrastions, but addicted to intemperance, committed suicide in Boston last week. Sontag's concert in New York, last Thursday

evening, for the benefit of destitute orphans of seamen, realized \$4,000. TOne dollar notes on the Ohio State Stock Se-

curity Bank, altered to ten, are in circulation at

New Albany. IJ Geo. W. |Kendall, Fsq., of the New Orleans Picayune, left Baltimore on Tuesday, on his way home via Washington.

LTTwelve thousand dollars were collected from persons crossing the bridge leading to Goat Island, at Niagara Falls, during the past season.

TThe total number of visitors at the Crystal Palace last week, was 77,235, and the cash receipts \$27,983 50.

TThe whole amount collected at Philadelphia for the relief of the Howard Association of New Orleans is \$22,181 46.

The cable stretched across the Ohio at Maysville for the telegraphic wire, at a cost of \$1000, has been found to be worthless.

The yellow fever has again appeared in Pensacola. Two deaths were reported. The epidemic was also raging at our last dates at Selma, Marion, and Demopolis, Ala.

Trin speaking of Koszta's liberation, Rev. Mr. Chapin, of New York, said-"Freedom looked straight into the face of imperial impudence through forty muzzles."

TrA new fashioned brick machine, at the Maryland Agricultural Fair, was made, with the aid of one horse, to turn out bricks at the rate of 15,000 per day. Il On Saturday last, a man named Peter M'Giv-

ney was knocked from the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad track at Pittsburgh by the cars, and injured so badly that he died in a few hours. VESSEL WRECKED .- The ship Austria, for Liv-

espool, before reported, remains on Charleston (S. C.) shoals. She has bilged, and the vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. From Oct. 21st to Oct. 28th, by vessels from

Liverpool, Havre, Antwerp, Bremen, Tralee, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Marseilles, Hamburg, and Genoa, 7,937 immigrants were landed at the port of New York.

Ex-President Van Buren, it is stated, has re ceived from the administration an appointment of umpire on behalf of the United States, in the mixed commission assembling in London to settle the British and American claims.

THon. Henry A. Wise, we see it stated, was to have been married at Richmond, Virginia, to Miss Mary Lyons. Attorney General Cushing, his groomsman, left Washington for Richmond on

STORM ON THE LAKES-MARINE DISASTERS .-The recent gale has proved very disastrous on the lakes. The steamers Southernor and Minnesota, and the brigs Gerowl and Walker have been total-

DEATH OF MARIA W. LOWELL .- Maria W. Lowell, wife of the poet of that name, and a lady of brilliant talents, died at Cambridge on Thursday. She returned from Ilaly but a few months since.

The directors of the mint gave notice that silver coin will be paid out at the mint, in exchange for gold coins, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, of any denominations of coins, and in Jarger amounts at the option of the directors.

TA ton of corn is estimated not to be worth hauling by wagon, when 170 miles from market; while, at the same distance, upon a line of railroad it would be worth \$22 10. A ton of wheat, 330 miles from market, is not worth the cost of hauling by wagon, but by railroad it would be worth \$44 55.

CENTRAL VIRGINIA RAILROAD .- The annual re port of the President shows that the receipts of the last year, ending the 30th September, amount to \$210,052 11, an excess of \$33,306 17 over the previous year, while the expenses have not increased in the same ratio. The Board recently decla ed a dividend of 10 per cent on that part of the slock created by the acts of 1836-38-'47-'48 and '51, that being the stock expended on part of the road now in use. The report urges the policy of pushing the work to an early completion, and for this purpose recommends an application to the Legislature for a sufficient increase of capital stock and also for'a loan, on a mortgage, lest the money should not be speedily raised by subscription.

Kosta Still in Prison .- It appears from a letter in the New York Evening Post, dated at Constantinople, Oct. 2d, that Mr. Offley, the American Consul at Smyrna, protested against Koszta's release on the conditions prescribed by Baron de Bruck, and acceded to by Mr. Marsh; and refused to demand it of the French consul upon such. terms. Koszta himself, it is said, took the same view of the case, and refused to be liberated on there conditions, and at the date specified, he still remained in prison. The following is an extract

from the Post's letter: Though this arrangement (between Baron de Bruck and Mr. Marsh) appears liberal on the part of Austria, and honorable to the United States, it is said here that the Consul of the United States at smyrna has refused to demand Koszta's release from the French acceptal in which he is closely confined and strictly guarded, on the ground that the Austrian Government should not be allowed to state in it any reservation of "rights," and be required to admit of the legality of his arrest. The Consul requires that Koezts shall be, now, abandoned by Austria, and acknowledged by her as being an American citizen. Until then he refuses to obey the instructions of the American Minister on the subject of his arrangement of Koszta's immediate release, whilst his nationality is under discussion by the two Governments. It is also said that he has put up Korata by protest sgainst the American Minister, and to refuse to leave his prison and be restored to freedom in the United States.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE ARCTIC. The Eastern question continues unchanged in its aspect. Below we publish the concluding portion of the Turkish Declaration of War, which is said to have been made known by Omer Pasha to the Russian commander in a brief and soldier like letter, notifying him that on the 25th inst., at latest the state of war would commence. The Czar on his part, had declared that the warshould be a war of extermination. Meantime, the French and Realish parts that the the intrinsic parts is the state of war would commence. The Czar on his part, had declared that the warshould be a war of extermination. Meantime, the French and Realish parts think that their interest was received by the Prince of Idza, first Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied English negotiators think that their diplomacy will without extending to general Europe. Austria and

states that when the Czar read the Turk's declara-tion of war, he fell into a fury, and declared that that nothing now remained for him but a war of extermination against the Turks.

The Turkish Declaration of War concludes as follows:

"Since the cabinet of St. Petersburgh has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the benevolent efforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless, since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the pro-longation of the occupation of the Moldo Walla of its empire—the Ottoman cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its government, will employ just reprisals against a iolation of the treaties which it considers a casus belli. It notifies, then, officially, that the govern-ment of his Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise in-structions (les instructions les plus categoriques) to his Excellency Omer Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if, after a delay of fifshould be returned.

"It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects

of the two governments shall be broken off. "At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian quently, they will be warned to resort either to Black Sea or to the Mediterraneau Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall bereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman Government being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of compercial intercourse between the subjects of friend ly powers, will, during the war, leave the Straits The Porte has further addressed a manifesto to

the four Powers, but it had not been published .-As Iskandor Bey, aid-de-camp to Cmer Pacha, was n Paris, charged with a special private mission to he Cabinets of France and England, he was prob-

bly bearer of the manifesto.
The usual mail steamer from Constantinople, October 5th, had arrived at Marseilles, and reported from Besika Bay that the fleets were preparing to enter the Dardanelles. Admiral Dundas had nt his wife home to England, out of the way of

anger. On the 3d the Russian fleet arrived at Odessa, om Sebastapol to embark troops, as was believed or Redoutkale.

The Paris 'Seicle' states that France and Eng and have sent a joint note to Russia, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalies, as a preliminary measure, before they enter upon the mediation, which they are still willing to dian Corn quiet, and without change from the Omer Pasha is stated to have written to the gov

rument offering to cross the Danube and force the assians from their position, if 50,000 more men e given him. Notwithstanding this, it was cone given him. ed doubtful if I ostilities would commence on he Danube this winter, as neither commander rould choose to have such a river in his rear. The ussians are posted in three strong bodies, so that they might attempt to cross the river simultaneousat three points. The report that the Schah of Persia had agreed

assist the Russians is contradicted, and the counstatement is made that the Persian forces will id the Turks.

RELEASE OF KOSZTA .- Baron de Bruck, the Inrnuncio of Austria to the Sublime Porte, has adessed a letter to the United States Minister, Mr. ose Koszta will take his passage at Smyrna, un-

Sovernment, however, reserves to itself to take neasures against the said individual, in conformity as I have learned, he still enjoys your confidence.

And n w what was the nature of the controverhe necessary orders at Smyrna, and inform me of ons to the Consul-General of Austria in the said

Mr. Marsh promptly replied, accepting the arangement, and after proposing details for his rompt release, says:

"In concluding. I am happy to be able to ex oress the opinion that my Government will find, in the readiness with which his Imperial Majesty, he Emperor of Austria, has been pleased to accede to the arrangement proposed, and permit me to add, in the conciliating course pursued by your Excellency during this disagreeable affair, a very gratifying proof of the amicable disposition and the deration of the Austrian Government and of its nctionaries, and I hope that the points of differce still existing between the two Governments will be arranged in a manner entirely compatible with the dignity and honor of both.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION .- The following interesting account of the movements of the expediion is from the North China Mail, of August 11th. The appearance of the steamers-the first ever

seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in ow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of tine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce a onsiderable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was browded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells rrockets were fired into the air from a battery bout a mile distant, but apparently as a signal and not as a token of hostility. Several govern-ment boats immediately came off and endeavored to put on board the usual notifications to foreigners. warning them to depart. They were not received however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on Loard, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cor-don of boats, it would lead to very serious conseences. A few boats nevertheless lingered about he Susquehanna, but the sight of some warlike reparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterwards visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations

were carried on. The next morning, Yezalmon, the governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third lank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Jeddo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain nstructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding every where deep sounding. Beond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no preign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight which was perfectly land locked, & offered the most secure & commondious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a

number of government boats, but none of them at empted to interfere with her-On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letter of the President of the Uited States, and satisfactory proofs having given to Commodore Perry that this appointment came

the morning of the 14th. thority
The Japanese selected the small town of Goriha-agents.

ma, about three miles south of Unraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th the Susque hanna and the Mississippi took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to

Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the serve to confine the war to the Turkish frontier, President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official Prussia declare their neutrality in the coming struggle.

The Commodore stated that, in order to give the Japanese Government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return

in a few months to receive the reply.

On the following day Comodore Perry, in the the retracted every concession he had made, and Mississppi, went about ten miles beyond this, mak that nothing now remained for him but a war of ing a total distance of 20 miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the nortward; and, from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capitol. The officers of the Susquehanna and Misaissippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxurant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. longation of the occupation of the Moldo Walla with whom they came in contact, were friendly chian Principalities, they being integral portions in their demeanor, and the governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good

breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese manufactures.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Monday evening .-The statement this morning, that the Emperor of Russia has made the decleration of war by Turkey teen days from the arrival of his dispatch at the Russian headquarters, answer in the negative caused the English funds to open with great heavy iness, and the extraordinary continuance of rain occurring again at seed-time added to the general feeling of depression. Consuls for money, which left off on Saturday at 92 to 1, were first quoted 911 to 1 with a very unsettled market, and, although they afterwards advanced to 911, the final quotacion was 914 to 1 for both money and account. Bank stock left off at 218 to 220; reduced 90% to %; three and a quarter per cent. 92% to %; long Annuttes 5% to 5-16; ludia stock, 245 to 248; India bonds 5s. dis. to 5s. premium; and Exchequer bills, 4s. to 8s. premium.—Times, Oct.

> RICHARDSON BROS. & CO.'S CIRCULAR. LIVERPOOL, 10th Mo. 17th, 1853 .- On the 15th the trade was in a quiet state, but this day an active inquiry again sprung up for Wheat and Flour and the full prices of Friday last were paid for the former, and for the latter 6dals per bbl. advance on that day's quotations.
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> Several ships have arrived in the last three days,

and will bring us about 40,000 quarters Wheat and 14,000 bbls. Flour, from New York.

Tenth Month 18th, 1353.—We have had a large

attendance at our market this morning, and in ad-dition to those who usually visit it from the neighboring towns, we had some from more remote dis-tricls and from Ireland, who purchased Wheat very freely at the extreme prices of Friday, and in some cases 1da2d extra was obtained.

The advance price (noted) demanded for Flour rather checked operations this morning for sweet; free buyers of Philadelphia and Baltimore at 35s 6d, but generally held for 36s; Westerns, buyers but offered at 35s. Sours were in good request at 31sa31s 6d for good color and dress. above quotations Oat Meal, with a better supply, is 1s per load lower for new, and the sale slow. Oats, no change in price, with a limited supply. Beans neglected, and in the absence of

usiness we make no change.

Liverpool. Oct 18.—In many British counties he weather is reported very unpropitious, seeding extremely backward, and in some districts much corn still remaining out; notwithstanding which, Having, as I trust, shown that the teasons which you have assigned are utterly worthless, it now remains to inquire what was the real ground of re-It was not until the recent break in the party at Syracuse that you found any cause of resolved into its original elements, without agency of mine, and by means which I could not approve—after I had been compelled to choose Marsh, in which he says: "The Imperial Govern-between the two sections, and had very naturally ment, unwilling to confound the individual with adhered to my old associations with the national the cause, has just authorized me to come to an understanding with you, M. le Ministre, on the liberation of Martin Koszta, and his conveyance to America, and to settle the terms of the arrangement relative to it in secondary with the office who with the office who who adhered to the principles with the office who who adhered to the principles with the office who will be office when the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section, and denote the sale of the free soil section and the sale of the free soil section are sale of the free soil section and the sale of the free soil sect ment relative to it, in accordance with the offer ciples which brought the administration into pownof been sufficiently favorable to the free soil sec-tion. Can any man of sense and candor entertain der the sorveillance of our consular authorities respectively, on board a vessel-of-war of the United a doubt concerning the motive for your action? I tates; or, in default of that, on board of one of think not. You intended to take ground against he American merchant ships which frequently the national democrats, and throw the weight of ouch at this season, at the said port, and at the the administration into the opposite scale. The ach at this season, at the said port, and at the administration into the opposite scale. The uppent when it sails or the United States directions who had never swerved from the principles of party, but had stood fast by the Union when it except in case of a serious casualty or any other accident at sea.

Kossta must be provided with an American passport, which shall expressly prevent him from changing his route, or quitting the ship before it shall have arrived in America. The Imperial terms and placed a convent it in the heads of the provided that the provided the provided that the provid , without touching at any intermediate port, of party, but had stood fast by the Union when it hall have arrived in America. The Imperial ter, and placed a copy of it in the hands of an officer of the customs, who whispered it about, and finally gave it to the press as a means of annoying me. Whether you intended the officer with its right, should be ever again be found in noying me. Whether you intended the office the Ottoman territory. As that arrangement is in should so act, is more than I can say; but so far

he necessary orders at Smyrna, and inform me of sy to which you have made the national administration in order that I may give similar instruc-Democrats and Whigs, but between the two sections of the Democratic party. No candidates for national offices were in the field, and if the Freesoil section was honest in proclaiming its conver-sion to the principles of the Baltimore platform and the inaugural address, there were no national issues at stake. It was purely a New York quartel, involving questions of mere State policy. In such quarrel a member of the Cabinet at Washington takes sides, and, in effect, tells the Democrat of this State whom they must select for their local rulers, and what should be their policy in relation to canals and other matters of merely local inter-

est. Your denial on this subject can amount to nothing so long as the facts remain unchanged. Aside from the principle involved, the removal is a matter of little moment. I shall leave the office at the close of this day with greater pleasure than I accepted it six months ago. But I have been assailed without cause, and there has been a gross violation of the Democratic doctrine, which denies to the federal government the right to intermeddle with the purely internal affairs and policy of the States. For these reasons I have not felt at liberty to let your letter pass without some

notice. I am, respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON. Hon, JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of Treasury.

Reply of Greene C. Bronson to Secretary

Guthrie's Last Letter. New York, Oct. 31, 1853. -If you had been content in your letter of the 22d inst., with announcing my removal from office, it would have been the end of our correspondence on that subject. But as you have at tempted to assign reasons for the proceedings, I

have something to say in reply.

You deny the right of the Collector to act without instructions from your department, in any case.
This doctrine is entirely new; for in much the larger part of the Custom House, the Collector is guided by the revenue laws, and has always acted without instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. It is only where the law is of doubtful construction, or the duties of the Collector have not been fully prescribed by law, and where the Secretary has a dispensing power, that he has been authorised to issue instructions to Collectors. And none of there cases have anything to do with the appointment of officers of the Customs. On that head, the rights and duties of both Secretary and Collector have been prescribed by Congress, and neither can control the other when acting in his

ppropriate sphere. lf, as you appear to suppose, the Collector can do nothing without instructions from your department, the business which is now transacted in the Custom House in a single hour, could not be accomplished in a month. You have evidently set too high an estimate upon the extent of your pow-

ers.

The reason which you have assigned for this sweeping claim of authority, is as extraordinary as the claim itself. Your words are, "where the department is no expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to re-move a refractory officer." Now, as I read the constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to remove a Collector, however refractory he may be. The power of removal, as well as appointment, is vested in the President. You will do well then to look for some better reason than directly from the imperial Government, it was ar-ranged that the interview should take place on the one you have assigned, for an unlimited suthority over Collectors in the selection of their

the various persons empoyed in the Custom House—some with the approach of the Secretary, and someon the sole authory of the Collector. Singular as this may appear to you, it is the course which has been uniforsly purshed since the fountitude of conveniences for reporting, if any one titule of conveniences for reporting, if any one

States, which provide that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior offices as they way think proper—it the heads of departments." You then add that 'Congress has not attempted, nor if it had, could i have effected, any modification of this provisor of the Constitution." And hence you conclude that the appointment is in the Secretary. It is realily granted that Congress has not attempted, and it is, the exclusion of the witness violating the order, from testifying in the cause, or adhence you conclude that the appointment is in the Secretary. It is realily granted that Congress has Secretary. It is realily granted that Congress has not, and cannot midify the Constitution. But still-your argument amounts to no more than this —because Congressmay by law vest the appointment of certain officers in the Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress has not modified this constitutional provision, therefore the Secretary has the power of appointment. In other words—because Congress may, if it pleases, confer a power on the Secretary, and Congress has done nothing on the Secretary by the secretary on the Secretary, and Congress has done nothing such order to effect witnesses themselve on the subject, therefore the Secretary has that more questionable still when the order

I have thus far assumed that you are right in I have thus far assumed that you are right in supposing that the clerks, porters, laborers, &c. in the Custom House, are public officers within the meaning of the constitution in relation to appointments. But, in truth, they are mere agents of the Collector, to aid in the discharge of the duties which the law has imposed upon him. They are the hands by which he works, and are no more officially the reference of the Court, that prohibiting the publication of the testimony, is in very general testimony, is in very general testimony from day to day, as given to the jury, until all the witnesses on the part of the United States shall have been explained." It is not an order on the parties litigating before the Court, that prohibiting the publication of the testimony, is in very general testimony to the publication of the continuous con which the law has imposed upon him. They are the hands by which he works, and are no more officers in the sense of the constitution than are soldiers and sailors in the army and navy. They have never been treated, or even mentioned, by Congress as officers, appointed by the Collectors or claim which you have now set up has not a shadow of foundation, either in the law of the land or

tween gentlemen, the relation of superior and subordinate confers no light on the one to use impenous longuage, and imposes no duty on the other to
surrender his least rights. surrender his legal rights.

letter impugn your motives. I did no more than state facts—facts which you have not attempted to controvert, and then said, "As to movive of this movement let others judge" If your motives have been impugned it is because the facts themselves, and not any word of mine, create the impeach-

what you say about my selecting free so; lers for office No man can read what was said in your first communication without seeing that you called on me to appoint a larger portion of free soilers, or ersons who had left the democratic party and followed Mr. Van Buren on the slavery destion in 1848, than I had before done. You spoke of the party as being divided into "different factions," and complained that my appointments had been generally made from that portion of the party to which I adhered. You were not speaking of the recent division at Syracuse, for I had made no ominations after that event happened. You were peaking of the different sections as they had ex-sted in the past. You know very well that I adhered to that portion of the party which had not de erted the national standard in 1848; and no one can fail to see that you intended I should give a larger share or one offices to the free soil section and its allies. And now you think it worthy of nimadversion" that I have "selected free soiler

Vou cannot escape under a quibble. I did not inform you, as you now find it convenient to state, that I had "selected free soilers for office"eaning person who are now free soilers. On the contrary, I spoke of appointing none but "sound democrats, sincerely attached to the principles of administration." I spoke of "different sections" of the party, just as you had spiken of them; and told you, not that "free soilers," but that "the free soil section" had got its full share of the offices, are very numerous and very voluminous. We pre-

the English and Scotch markets, with few excepions, appear to have been less excited last week han before, and the leading articles of the trade ceding in value. During the interval from Friday's market, the demand here has continued ac-tive for Wheat and Flour, and was further stimuted yesterday by the American accounts, the

The moderate errival into this port, up to Friday last, has been considerably increased since, chiefly from the United States and Canada, the imrts thence during the week being 39,653 grs. of Vheat, 1486 qrs. of Indian Corn, and 26,252 bb's. of Flour, exclusive of 370 grs, of Wheat, and 3998 sacks of Flour from Spain, with 2625 qrs. of Wheat and a little Indian Corn from Egypt. The receipts oastwise and from Ireland, the ceed those of recent weeks; and the shipments nence, to British and Irish ports liberal, the few oreign exports of grain, stated below, being to

Australia, and the Flour to Ghent. At our Corn Exchange this morning there was numerous attendance of millers, some of whom were from a considerable distance, in addition to our usual local trade, and a few from Ireland; we have experienced a very active and diffusive d fresh foreign Wheats, but the attention was chiefly directed to fine class American, and such we note 3d. to 4d. per bushel over the rates of this day week; for most other descriptions this advance was not fully realized but the business in such being comparatively less extensive. Upon a good display of new Wheat from the

neighboring growers in moderate condition, sales were freely made at an advance equal to that obtained on foreign. Flour is mostly held at our quotations which are rated 2s. per bbl. higher than on Tuesday last, and though the transactions are considerable, the pretensions of holders evidently interfere with the freeness of the demand. Flour per bbl Canadian, sweet 35a3 s. U. S. Vestern Cinal do 34s. 6d.a35s. U. S. Philade phia and Biltimore do, 35s. 6da36s. U. S. Prime Virginia ant fancy brand 36a37s.
ROBERT MAKIN & SON,

Judge McLean.

We are priv that the much esteemed Judge Mccase, whichis now on trial at Columbus; and we regret to becompelled losay that we think the

case, askedof the court that all the witnesses in the case, except the one under examination, should this island gave ample proof. be excluded from the Court room, so that there might be nocollusion between them, which was granted; and in order to keep the witnesses so excluded fromknowing what other witnesses had tes-tified, the court directed the reporters for the Press

of excluding them from the court room, except when underexamination, will be frustrated. The press, on the other hand, contends, and with great game. force, too, hat nothing is accomplished by putting this tramme upon the press; for, the court 100m and hares, which remain the entire winter; being open o speciators, they can as readily conhave been very fortunate in procuring upwards vey to the citside witnesses information of the testimony delivered inside, as the press can do.

One of the Cincinnati papers having disregardee the order of the court, and published notes of the testimony, in Wednesday last, which the reporter wrote down outside of the bar, the court ordered "It is my intention, if possible, to return to Engthe Marsha to remove him from the court room, which was scoordingly done.

In the tine of Judge Baldwin a similar question arose here, but Judge Baldwin, although an arbi- into the Polar pack, or the westward of Melville trary man it some things, did not date to take the externe measures now taken by Judge MoLean. He claimed the right to exclude reporters from the

You think it singularhat a gentleman of my le- inside of the bar, if they did not comply with the gal acquirements and aperience should fall into directions of the court as to the publication of testine error of assuming at the Collector appoints timony, and was undoubtedly right in that; but dation of the government. Weighers, measurers, guagers and inspectors have been up ointed by the Collector with the approval of the Secretary, clude reporters from the court room if they disobey

Collector with the approval of the Secretary, while clerks, porters, largemen, laborers and others, have been appointed by the Collector atone. It has not only been sounder all former Secretaries of the Treasury, but diving your own time. All my clerks, porters, commen. Inducers, &c., have been appointed without consuling you many form, and you never intimated a doubt about the propriety of this course until you deemed it expedient to interfere in the local politics of New York.

Still you insist thatthe clerks and oth r agents of the Collector "deive their appointments and their authority as pulic officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alms. The reason you assign for this new and extrivagant claim will show that it is wholly without any legal foundation. You place it upon the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior offices as they power. Such is the law and such the logic of your letter.

I have thus far assumed that you are right in

Court room, by permission or otherwise; but it is a broad order in its terms, affecting all persons whatever, and wherever they may be! any one else; but only as persons employed by the Collector. I hazard nothing in saying that the course, that it is clothed with power to force obedience to it, and to punish disobedience. The authority to make such an order has been denied by the Circuit Court of the United States for the East-You speak of 'unwarrantable assumptions,' and ern District of Pennsylvania. 2d Hill, p. 10. In a 'monifest spirit of insubordination' on my part, as a ground for the removal. But you have been wholly unable to show that I assumed any thing beyond my just rights, or that I was unwilling to act in obedience to your instructions, in all cases where the law had given you authority to direct.

You must allow my to add, that insubordination in the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and the character of proceedings within our own bar, and no person will be allowed to You must allow me to add, that insubordination in office does not necessarily prove inferiority; and become within the bar of the court, for the purpose rrender his legal rights.

You complain that the remarks in my former the evidence. Such an order, if our memory is not in fault, was made in the celebrated Crownen shield murder case, at Salem, Massachusetts, was disregarded by a portion of the Boston press, and no move in court was made to punish the offenders. We do not believe that Courts have any power to prevent the publication of testimony. Courts, by law, are open to the public, and all

their proceedings are necessarily subject to public scrutiny. They may exclude reporters from the Bar, and deny them conveniences for reporting; out if any citizen, in the exercise of his privilege o attend the sittings of the Court, chooses to take notes of the testimony, he cannot be prevented roin so doing; and if he afterwards gives them to It will not do for Courts to war with the Press. Courts have their rights, and are zealous in

naintaining them, they must not forget that the Press has its rights, also, which it will not tamely see invaded. The right to publish whatever transires in public is one which newspaper conductor. an never honorably yield, and it ought never to be meddled with. A Judge of the U.S. who has a life tenure of his office, may feel a little above and beyond those who are affected by public opinion; but the Press is "a power upon carin which even office holders for life may not lespise.

The North-west Passage.

FROM McClure's DISTATCHES-HIGHLY INTEREST-The London Times of the 8th publishes the dispatches from Commodore McClure, to the British Admiralty, relative to the discovery of the Northwest Passage, to which cursory reference wa made by the previous steamer. These dispatches Your "animadversion" derives all its force from misrepresenting the language of your adversary.

More might be said; but if in reviewing this branch of the subject, you can maintain your self spect, nothing that I can say would be likely to the Investigator, far enough through the icy moun tains of Behrings Straits, to a point from which she could communicate with others which had en tered the Arctic Seas by the Atlantic passage. I is well to note this fact, particularly-the impres sion having been created that the Investigator had sailed from ocean to ocean, which is not the case just yet-but it will be seen by Com. McClure's latter at Gd to 1s per bbl over the closing rates of dispatch below, that he has no doubt he will be able to make a passage to England now through Davis' Straits. Practically, therefore, he is entitled to the credit of having accomplished the voy-

age from ocean to ocean. The Investigator, while forcing her way through Barrow's Straits, (Sept. 24th, 1852) from the west was run ashore, the Commodore making his whiter quarters there—in the bay of Mercy. We give selow an interesting axtract. And it is from point, be it remembered, that he now writes. Com. McC. is sanguine of returning home by way o Baffin's Bay in 1854. Portions of the dsipatches are exceedingly interesting.

There are two remarkable discoveries mentioned

in Captain McClure's Journal, viz: some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest. He also states the during his intercourse with the natives, he only once met with any hostile demonstrations. This occurred at Port Warren, near the Mackenzie where on attempting to land, two natives, with threatening gestures, waved them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified and then they related that all their tribe chief and his sick son had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason, that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the inerpreter) related that some white men had there in a boat, and that they built themselves a ouse and lived there; at last the natives murdered one and the others escaped they knew not where, out the murdered man was buried in a spot the pointed out. A thich fog coming on prevented Capt. McClure from examining this locality, which s much regretted, as here is the probable position where a boat party endevoring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped. Below we extract from the Commodore's jour

"The currents along the coasts of the Polar Sea Lean has go himself into difficulty with the press in consequence of an order prohibiting the publication of the testimony in the Martha Washington of the state of the research of the resear eastward. At one time we found it as much as two knots during a perfect calm; and that the ludge is in he wrong.

It seems hat the couns-1 for the defence, in this during our detention along the

"The prevailing winds along the American shore, and in the Prince of Wales Strait, we found to be N. E., but upon this coast S. S. W. to N.

W.

"A ship stands no chance of getting to the westnot to publish their notes of testimony until after the conclusion of the trial.

Judge McLean justifies this course on the ground

and the pack impentrable; but through Prince of and the pack impentrable; but through the pack impending the pack that if the pess be permitted to publish the testimony, the vitnesses will peruse it, and the object coast, I conceive if practicable. Drilt wood is in great abundance upon the coast of Prince of Wale Strait, and on the American shore, also, much "In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer

have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4,000 lbs. "The health of the crew has been, and still con-

land this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but, should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried

evitably crushed; therefore, a depot of provisions,

or a ship at Winter Hartor, is the best certainly for the surviving crews.

"No trace whatever has been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which could by any possibility lead to the suposition that Sir J. Franklin's expedition, or his crews, ever reached the shore we have visited or searched, nor have we been more fortunate with respect to the Enterprise, not having seen her since parting in company at the Straits of Megellan on the 20th offer April. 1850."

THE FIVE DAUGHTERS .-- A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to some useful and respectable occupation in life. These daughters married, one after the other, with the consent of their father. The first married a gen-tleman by the name of Poor; the second, a Mr. Little; the third, a Mr. Short; the fourth, a Mr. Brown; and the fifth, a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands vere present. After the ceremonies of the wedding vere over, the old gentleman said to his guests: I have taken great pains to educate my five laughters, that they might act well their parts in ife; and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to my family; and now I find that all my pains and exsectations have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg."

SPECIAL NOTICES. Waters Rising. - The coming "Deluge" is thus

"It is truly the best painting ever exhibited to the view

f the citizens of Albany."-Knickerbocker. "The Parorama of the Creation and Deluge, in point o execution, is not excelled or even equalled by any which have preceded it in Washington."-Nat. Int. "As a work of art it has no superior, as a pleasing mo

cal instructor, it can acarcely have an equal."-Newark Such testimon/ might be multiplied to hu hese are sufficient to those who know their character .-It will be exhibited in the Melodeon the beginning of next

veek, November 8th. ISAAO I Ibb best sit key, &c., xy, &c.,

JAS, H. MCMECHEN is a candidate for the SHERIF-ALTY, at the election to be held in the Spring of 1854.

EFSICK AND AFFLICTED. TI

THE most sale and certain remody ever known to the orld for the cure of obstinate coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, blood spitting, liver complaint, whooping ough, croup, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous de bility, pains in the side or breast, broken constitution rom the abuse of calomet and other causes, is DOCTOR SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHER-RY; and consumption, after it has reached a state, and assumed a character hitherto considered incurable, yields without a struggle to this great Original Wild Cherry preparation. Remember-the great Original Wild Cherry preparation, and the only compound prepared by a regular physician, is manufactured under the immediate care of DR. SWAYNE, at his Laboratory, No. 4 North Seventh

st. above Market, Philadelphia.

For sale by-DR. JAMES SAKER; KELLS 4 CALD-WELL; and PATTERSON & Co. Wheeling. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh. BURDSALL & Co., Cincinnati and by dealers generally.

DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. The only sure and sale remedy, yet discovered, for General Debility, Physical Prostration, Irritability, and all the various train of Nervous Affections; it will also remove Depression, Excitement, Dislike of Society, Incapacity to Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Mental Debitity, sep16

POISONING. Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the indations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, etc. In another column will be found the advertisement o

obensack's Medicines, to which we ask the all directly interested in their own as well as their chil dren's health. In Liver complaints and all disorders ari ing from those of a bilious type, should make use of th only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills 100""Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's Worr Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the sig ture of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as nor else are genuine.

Persian Hair Dye. THIS Dye is warranted, if used according to directio o change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful

Auburn, or PERFECT JET BLACK, Staining the Skin. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by KELLS & CALD. VELL, Wholesale Agents, and by WM. R. McKEE.

REMOVAL. I HAVE removed my wholesale stock of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, to the new four story brick building No 117 Blain Street. west side, between Monroe and Union streets, will be prepared with an earry and extensive Spring

could be pleased to have my old friends and customer o call and examine. WM. T. SELBY. DEJ. G. Metcalf will be found at the above establish ent, where he awaits his old friends

Stock direct from importers and manufacturers, which

LYON'S KATHAIRON. -This invaluable article, for eradi ating Dandruff, curling, beautifying and preserving the should think the ladies would all try it, certainly. Price 5 cents, in large bottles. Advertised in another column

Befinnce Salamander

GAYEER'S PATENT.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, 192 PEARL STREET,
FOUNDALY 193 JOIN STREET,
Is the Sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above original and only reliable Salamanders, both as regards se curity against fire and burglars. Every Sale sold at this establishment is manufactured under the personal superincestablishment is manufactured under the personal superincess. curity against free and warpers curity against free analysis of the personal supering tendence of Mr. C. J. GAYLER, whose experience of twen ty six years as a sade maker, together with the many severe tests which safes of his manufacture have triumph by withstood in this and other cities, warrant the subscribering against the mass superior to any in use. ber in recommending them as superior to any in use.—
They are the only Sales to which
MK F. C. GOFFIN'S NEW PATENT IMPENETRABLE DEFIANCE LOCK AND CROSS BAR or can be applied.

A large number of these Locks and cross bars are al

A large number of these nouns and closs are adjusted and in use by hanks, brokers, merchants, jewelers, and om the perfect security which they afford against the cits of the most skilling burgiars, either by means of gun weder, false keys, picks, or drills, together, with their onvenience, simplicity, and durability combined are raply increasing in public estimation, and are confidently tated to be equal, if not SUPERIOR TO ANY LOCK IN THE WORLD. Safes of all sizes, suitable for merchants, banks, jewelers, record offices, steamboats, &c.; fire and their proof bank vault doors, plate chests for private families, etc. on hand, for sale, and made to order, at the depot, 192 Pear street, 1 door below Maiden Lane, New York, by sep19-div ROBERT M. PATRICK PHILADELPHIA

Curtain Warehouse, 171 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, opposite the State House IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CURTAINS, CURTAIN MA-TERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, WHICH he offers at the lowest market prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The stock comprising, in part, the following:
Embroidered Lace Curtains;
Do Muslin Do
Drapery Laces & Muslins;
French Brocatells, all widths and colors;
Satin de Laines;
Damasks;
A large stock of FRENCH PLUSHES, of all colors and pupilities on hand. palities on hand.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, and HOLLANDS of all colors for shading.

N. H. Persons ordering Curtains, will give the measure
of the heighth and width o' he entire frame of window,
mar 17-1 vd&w

OLD Port Wine, warranted pure, for sale by KELLS @ CALDWELL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A Ta meeting of the Committee appointed to promote measures for a Turnpike Road along the valley of Wheeling creek, from the Pennsylvania line to the National Road and Hempfield Railroad at Mrs. Crager's, held at Kilendiale, the residence of W. B. "Buchanan, on Saturday last, it was determined that a more general meeting of the citizens of Marshall and Onle counties interested in this project, should be held at Mrs. Gooding's on Saturday the 5th day of November fext, at 12 o'clock, to which the representatives of these counties, in Senate and Legislature, are respectfully lavifed.

A GOOD Millinei wanted. Apply to Mrs. Hamilton, oct27 day with the corner Third and Main streets, Centre Wheeling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. CANFIELD, BROTHER, & Co.

CANFIHLD, BROTHER, & CO.

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,
WHOLKSALE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELE
SILVER, PLATED, AND ALBATA WARE AND
FANCY GOODS!

HAVE opened their new store with a splendid stock
Goods.

GOODS AND SILVER WATCHES!

From the most celebrated makers in London, Liverpos and Geneva—an extensive stock slways kept on have Notice.

THE TOWN TALK.

A MONG the numerous town topics, which have occapite the attention of the people, lastly, not lear interesting, is the arrival of another stock of New Goods at W. D. Motte & Brots.

Those who have not been there would do well to so and look at their stock, and their customers are suspend that their assortment is better and larger flush ever, boy

HERT ASSOTTMENT AS A CONTROL OF THE ASSOTTMENT AS A CONTROL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ASS

A VERY superior article of Black Leather Variab for Sale by 1. B. VOWELL, 24 Union at.

M. S. & McCormick,
CLOTHIERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 130 Market street, above Monroe,

H. AvE just returned from New York, and the Basten
cities, with a full and varied assortment of sent
men's clothing of every variety, and suited for all agra-,
They have articles of all qualities and prices auked look
demands of all. Gentlemen's Underclothing in every reiety, of the best quality; and every article in every needs by gra
tiemen for wear. They have also a good assurtment of your consisting of watches, jobs, breast pins, ring
and various other articles. Having commenced busin
this season, every article is new. But one price will
asked, and articles in their line will be sold cheap i
cash.

QR. casks "Duppuy," "Pinet Eastillon & Ce," as "Martel" brandy, for sale low to close by DORSEY, HOWARD & KNOX PORT WINE.

Teas, for sale low to close, by nov2-3t DORSEY, HOWARD & KNOX CHEESE.

SHELL OVSTERS. FAMILIES supplied wish Oysters, opened from the shell, or in caus.

T. M. PARKER.

BARRY'S Tricopherous, or Medicai Compound, he preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair.

For sale by J B VOW ELL, 10002

24 Union street.

Parker Vein Line. 3 AND

J R. Me-PARKER VEIN OUZAN STRANSHIP IN etween Baltimore and New York.

The company's ten new steamers—
PARKER VEIN, GEORGE'S CREEK
MOUNT SAVAGE, LOCUST POINT,
THOMAS SWANN, PLEUMONT,
CALEDONIA, TOTIEN,
JACKSON. WESTERNPORT. CALEDONIA, TOTIEN,
JACKSON. WESTERNPORT,
will leave Raltimore and New York DALLY, at 4 P.

TOTICE is hereby given to all atocholders, private and municipal, of the Hempfield. Railroad Compatible monthly installments of ten per cent on the amous subscriptions will hereafter be required.

The greater part of the Road being now under control.

The fourth instalment must be paid up before the [November next, without further notice.

CIGARSI CIGARSII—
4000 Gitt cigars;
5000 Princados cigars;
2000 Apollo do
2000 El Dorado do

W. D. NOTTE & BRO. would call attention to the very extensive stock of Shawls. It includes on Recription known, and at prices greatly reduced but those received califer in the fall. SOME HING WORTH LOOKING AT!

GLOVES, &c.

CHOICE BOOKS. SIX Months in Italy, by G. S. Hillard; Visit to Europe, by Prof. Silliman; Venice, the City of the Sea, by E. Flagg:

New Books. Songs for the Little Ones at Home;
Great Truths by Great Authors;
Lieber on Civit Liberty and Self Government;
Evening Rook, by Mrs. Kirkland;
Lays of Arcient Rome, by T. H. Mecaulay;
Manual of Fashion;
Genesis and Geology, by Hitchcock;
Egypt and Falestine, by Thomas;
Collier's Emendations to Text of Shakspeare.

128 WILDE & BROTHER. the Little Ones at Home

SECOND STOCK! W E are now receiving our Second Stock of elegat New Goods, purchased in New York and Philade phia, of the latest importations—consisting of the most de-

MORE NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS.

MORE NEW AND ELEGANT GOUDS.

BY EXPRESS.

OPS. Stuart and Velenciennes Plaids, being the most elegant Plaids we have received.

2 ps. Robroy and Stuart Plaids for serifs;
A few choice Ribbons;
French Merinos, in various colors;
Black and colored plain Muslin de Laines;
Embroidered French worked collars and Sleeves;
Extra handsome Jaconet Plouncings;
Black fleecy lined Silk Hose;
Ladies Kid Gloves, in winter colors;
Ladies Dress Trimmings in various colors.'

Just opened at—

heiskell & Co'S

STONE-CUTTERS WANTED.
OOD Stone Cutters and Masons will find employ
upon the line of the Hempfield Railroad by appl
t the Engineers Office in Wheeling.
W. C. SMITH.

150 BBLS, TAR, in good condition. For sale by JAS, H. STOUT & Co. Water st., Centre Wheeling oct21d1w IMPROVED SHOWER-BATHS. DISHONG'S PATENT—The subscriber having point on the control of the

cold bath, or for any quantity with the same convenient PRTER PHILIPS.

P. S.—Pattern Making done on the abortest notice as

Notice,
OFFICE B. & O. RAILEOAN CO.,
Wheeling Station, Nevember 4, 1863.
Change of Schedule.—Passenger train-On and
after Monday next, the 7th instant, the Passenger Train
will leave the Station at 9, A. M., Wheeling time.

THE TOWN TALK.

M. S. & McCormick,

BRANDY.

2 QR, casks "Hunt @ Co's" Port Wine, for sale to close, by DORSEY, HOWARD & KNOT TEAS! TEAS!!

20 BOXES Bedford Cheese, just received by T. M. PARKER

A FEW bottles of Bazin's celebrated Orien al Drop
This is the finest perfame for the handkerchief.
For sale by J B VOWELL,
nov2 24 Union g

Grent Enstern and Western New Freig

will leave lialtimore and New York DALLY, at 47.1. Freigh: taken at reduced rates. All Goods destined the East or West will be reshipped without charge demission, if directed in care of agent in Baltimore. The facilities that the Farker Vein Line offers to pers are greater than any other Line running between two ports, both in point of accommodation and dispet two ports, both in point of accommodation and dispet The vessels are all A I steamers; capacity 500 ton; recrage passage between the two ports 50 hours. Parties wishing their Goods insured can do so the rate of § per cent., on application.

A. C. HALL, agent, novidam. No 77 Exchange Ping.

and a large force engaged, which is rapidly increasubscribers are required to be purctual in pajing their

By order of the hoard,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Treasure
Washington, Pa. Oct 18, 1853

[Times and Argus copy.]

2000 El Dorado do
3000 Washington Monument cigars;
4000 Panetlas
do
11000 Havana do
5000 Dela Crux Principe do
8000 Regalia
20 toxes 5 tb, lump Tobacco;
32 do \$1b, do do
Just received and for sale by
WM. LAUCHLIN SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

THE most beautiful assortment of Ribbons and Bonnets That has been brought to the city this season, (and it cheapest, too,) can be seen by calling at the store of oct29 W. D. MOTTE @ BRO.

GLOVES, &c.
GLOVES and Hosiery of every de W. D. MOTTE & BRO'S.

Venice, the City of the Sea, by E. Flagg:
Lorenzo Benoni;
Men and Thinga in Europe, by Kirwan;
The Heavenly Home, by Rev. H. Harbaugh;
More Fern Leaves;
Tales for the Rich and Poor, by T. S. Arthur;
Tales of a Grandhather, by Walter Scott;
Cranford, by the author of Ruth;
Ingoldsby Legenda;
A large lot of teleason Hooks;
Choate's Speech on Webater;
Ist and 2d parts of Macaulay's England;
Ist and second parts of Gountess De Charney, Dum
Philadelphia Magazines, etc.
oct28

JAS. H. McMECHES

OTES on Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Rev. J Eastman's American Aboriginal Port F. Religion of Geology, by Hichcock, Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book;

phia, of the latest importations—command of sirable styles of—
Rich Plaid and brocade Silks;
Plaid Cashmeres and DeLaines;
French Merinos "
Bicgant Par's Velvet and cloth;
Cloaks, Mantles and Talmas;
Splendid bonnet Ribbons;
With the largest and most elegant stock of Long Shawl with the largest and most elegant stock of Good has never brought to the city. Our stock of Good has never been so large and varied as at present, and we can say with all candor, that we have never been so well prepare to supply all demands in our line as at present—come one come all, and see for yourselves.

SENSENEY & McMURRAY OUT SELECTANIT GOUDS.

oct25:10t NORTH CAROLINA TAR.

nost reasonable terms, as above. oct31daw3m